

# The Caledonian



# Mercury. £. 10,646.

PRICE 3<sup>d.</sup>] EDINBURGH,

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30. 1789.

By order of the *General and Directors* of the  
MUSICAL SOCIETY,  
THE WEEKLY CONCERTS  
ARE TO BEGIN  
ON FRIDAY NEXT,  
The 4th December.

(For Two Nights Only).

MIRTH AND HARMONY  
AT THE COURT OF MOMUS,  
AIDED BY  
ST. CECILIA.

At St. Andrew's Chapel, foot of Carrubber's Close,  
EDINBURGH.

MR. MOSS,

(OF THE THEATRE-ROYAL, EDINBURGH)  
will, on WEDNESDAY next, the 2d December, present the  
Public with his Fashionable High-Scenical

O. L. T.  
OR EVENING BROOM,

For the Gratification of  
MENTAL EPICURISM;

Confiding of

SERIOUS AND COMIC  
READINGS,

Interpersed with VOCAL MUSIC, accompanied on the  
FORTE PIANO—under the title of  
THE WHIM OF THE MOMENT,  
OR NATURE IN LITTLE;

Which will be prefaced by an admired MEDLEY OVER-  
TURE, composed by SIGMUND GEORDAN.

After which Mr. MOSS will deliver

AN EXPLANATORY EXORDIUM.

Tending to enlighten the Mind, cheer the Heart, and chase  
leashed Melancholy from the Breasts of his worthy Pa-  
trons and Friends;

IN WHICH

The Scholar, | The Wit, | The Bon Vivant,  
The Lover, | The Sportsman, | The Devotee to Bacchus,  
AND THE  
Professional World at Large,

Will be separately furnished with Delicacies applicable to  
their Particular Tastes or Predominant Appetites.

THE READINGS, including a Number of ANECDOTES,  
and other Light and Temporary Vehicles of

MIRTH AND HILARITY;

Through which Medium will be introduced

A Projector and a Poet, | A Lover Hunter & a Jew Broker,  
A Stoic and a Negro, | An Indian and a Mulatto—and  
A Wild Irishman.

WITH OTHER CHARACTERS;

Each leading to some SERIOUS, COMIC, or CHARACTERISTIC  
S O N G,

To the Number of about TWENTY NINE;  
Chiefly selected from the most celebrated Dramatic Pieces,  
and partly composed purposely for this Entertainment.

BY

MR. DIBDEN.

SIGMUND GEORDAN, PLEYEL, JARVIS, AND SHELDON.

The most Principal Character, which will finish this exten-  
sive Variety—is

H O P E.

Introducing an Address to the Audience,  
Naturally resulting from the conclusion of the entertainment;

The whole of which will be Spoken, Read, and Sung,

BY M. R. MOSS,

Aided by the Vocal Assistance of

M. R. M. O. S. S.

(Being her First Appearance in this Kingdom.)

Doors to be opened at Half-past-Five, and the performance  
will begin precisely at Seven o'clock.—Admittance 2 s.

This Day is Published,

(DEDICATED TO DR. BLACK)

By CHARLES ELLIOT, Parliament-square, in three large vo-  
lumes octavo, price only One Guinea in boards,

E L E M E N T S

NATURAL HISTORY & CHEMISTRY.

By M. FOURCROY,

Doctor of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris,

of the Royal Academy of Sciences, &c.

Translated from the last Paris Edition, 1789, being the Third, in five  
volumes octavo.

With an Alphabetical Comparative View of the Ancient and  
Modern Names of Chemical Substances; with all the Tables,  
and a complete Index.—With a Preface by the Translator.

Of C. Elliot (likewise this Day published) may also be had,

The First Part of a Dictionary of Chemistry, &c. by James  
Keir, Esq. F.R.S. Lond. and F.A.S. Sc. in one vol. 4to, price  
10s. boards, and 9s. bound.

The Edinburgh New Dispensatory, with the latest improve-  
ments by Andrew Duncan, M.D. &c. price 7s. in boards,  
and 8s. bound.—A few on superfine paper, at 8s. boards,  
and 9s. bound.

Dr. Martine's Essays on Heat in Thermometers, and on the  
Cooling and Heating of Bodies, price 2s. 6d.

A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING OF DR. BLACK,

Painted by Brown, and engraved by Beugo,

Proofs 2s. 6d.

\* Purchasers of FOURCROY shall be entitled to one of these  
engravings at 1s. and those who buy books to the amount  
of 4s. to one gratis.

TOBACCO AND SNUFFS.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

& SMUFFMAKER

Royal Highness

THE PRINCE OF WALES,

Late in the TUCKEN BOOTH, now at the CROSS WELL,

EDINBURGH,

TAKES this method to inform his Friends and the Public

that he has now on hand a very elegant assort-  
ment of TOBACCO and SNUFFS, particularly Genuine

Clafer—St. Vincent's, Dunkirk, and Dieppe Tobaccos—

Clerack, Montagne, St. Domingo, Spanish Brandy

Havannah, Brazil, Macauha, Maliputan, Irish Blackguard,

Sill, and Gari, Foreign Snuff.—Also every sort of home-  
manufactured Tobacco and Snuff.—Tongue Beans and Vi-

vegar C'au, in great perfection.

N. B. Gentlemen who incline to have Rasp'd Snuff may

buy any quantity done in their preface in the shop.

Commission 1/2d. usually answered.

## MR. JERVAIS'S EXHIBITION

### OF TRANSPARENT ENAMELLED PAINTINGS ON GLASS, &c.

THE Proprietors of this Exhibition respectfully acquaint the Nobility and Ladies and Gentlemen of EDINBURGH, that it will be opened for public inspection at the EXHIBITION ROOMS, on the first flair, over Messrs. Ruddiman, Booksellers, on the South Bridge, on Thursday next, the 3d of December, at Ten o'clock, and will continue on view every day (Sundays excepted) from that hour till Two in the evening.

The extraordinary Productions of human art extend to almost every effect incident to nature: That very capital piece representing the inside of a *Georgian Church*, with the effect of *Sun* after a shower, esteemed Mr. Jervais's chief d'Oeuvre, is in the Collection. To Mr. Jervais's works are added four *Transparent Paintings* by that eminent artist Mr. *De L'Isle*, F.R.A.—to conclude with a display of the extraordinary Optical Properties of

### The Royal Accurate Delineator.

In forming this Collection, the Proprietors have withheld no expense: they have been particularly careful to select such a variety of Mr. Jervais's Cabinet Pictures, as should convey a perfect idea of his unrivaled abilities in this most delightful art. The Exhibition has been presented in the principal parts of England, and in London repeatedly; it has in consequence been subject to the inspection of the first judges of works of art, whose judgment it has invariably obtained. As an agreeable and rational morning recreation, therefore, the Proprietors are encouraged to introduce it to the favours and patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of this metropolis; in which an affection for the elegant arts so much abounds; and in order to afford them an opportunity to renew their visits, as well as to render the Exhibition accessible to the public at large, the terms of admission are fixed at—ONE SHILLING each person.

More ample particulars will be expressed in the explanatory Bills which will be duly circulated.

### HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

THE Committee of Directors of the Highland Society of Scotland, in consequence of a recommendation from last General Meeting, hereby give notice, That the Committee is upon Friday the 4th day of December next, at one o'clock afternoon, to meet in the Hall, Carrubber's Close, to take under consideration a proposal for promoting, by Honorary marks of approbation, and other proper means, the erection of Villages and Dwellings in inland parts of the Highlands, the encouragement of labourers and manufacturers, and rendering the inhabitants more attached and indubious by grants of seus and long leases.

The Committee, therefore, agreeably to the instructions of said General Meeting, request the attendance of such Members of the Society as are in town, though not of the Committee of Managers, in order to deliberate on this matter, and prepare a Report to the ensuing General Meeting, on a subject of so much importance to the country at large.

By Order of the Committee of Directors,  
JOHN LESLY, Dep. Sec.

### WILLIAM COULTER,

Facing the Croft Well, North Side of the High Street,

WITH the greatest respect, begs to recommend to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, his

### NEW-INVENTED FLÉCÉY HOISERY.

Which is furred or lined with fine Fleece Wool, Silk Wool, or Cotton Wool, to any degree of thickness, so as to render under stockings in the coldest weather unnecessary, and for which his Majesty's Patent has been obtained for England. It is a very great improvement in the Stocking Manufacture, more comfortable cloathing than Shetland, Lamb's Wool, or any other kind of Hoisery, will be very durable, and is proved to be of the greatest efficacy in the Palsey, Gout, Rheumatism, Numbness, Chilblains, &c. and may be had in

SILK, COTTON, or WORSTED STOCKINGS, FOOT SOCKS, GLOVES, UNDER-WAISTCOATS, &c.

W. COULTER has upon hand an extensive Stock of

SILK, COTTON, WORSTED STOCKINGS, NIGHT CAPS, MITTS, GLOVES, &c.

Chiefly made at his Manufactory in Roxburgh's Close, and are equal to any that come from England,

which he sells at very low prices.

\* The PATENT KNOTTED STOCKINGS, of W. COULTER's manufacture, are equal to the Patentee's, and will in future be sold.

The Patent Silk Stockings at 16s. a pair, or 15s. 6d. in 12s. a dozen, or 15s. 6d. in 9d. in dozens;

Being the Patentee's wholesale prices.

### CHOICE OF LAMBS WOOL KNITTED UNDER-SHIRTS.

JUST now arrived, after a short passage, by the ELIZA,

Charles Brown master, from Malaga,

Grapes in jars. Lemons and China Oranges in half chefts.

Muscate Raisins in boxes.

Jordan Almonds in boxes.

Valencia Almonds in boxes.

Sun Raisins in boxes.

Lexia Raisins in boxes.

Figs in boxes.

Sherry Wine in butts.

Malaga Wine in Huds.

Shumac in bags.

To be sold by CHARLES COWAN and Co. merchants,

Leith; who have also on hand for Sale,

Zanz Currants.—New Prunes in boxes.

Liquorice Buds in chefts.

Claret Wine in Huds.—Also,

A large quantity in bottles.

### NEW FRUITS AND WINES.

JUST now arrived, after a short passage, by the ELIZA,

Charles Brown master, from Malaga,

Grapes in jars. Lemons and China Oranges in half chefts.

Muscate Raisins in boxes.

Jordan Almonds in boxes.

Valencia Almonds in boxes.

Sun Raisins in boxes.

Lexia Raisins in boxes.

Figs in boxes.

Sherry Wine in butts.

Malaga Wine in Huds.

Shumac in bags.

To be sold by CHARLES COWAN and Co. merchants,

Leith; who have also on hand for Sale,

Zanz Currants.—New Prunes in boxes.

Liquorice Buds in chefts.

Claret Wine in Huds.—Also,

A large quantity in bottles.

\*\* TEAS, net as imported from the best London firs.

\*\* Commiss. 1/2d. usually answered.

THE Christian, Berens, from Hamburg, is on shore near Oostend harbour.  
The Anne, Donaldson, for New-York, that was on board the Texel, is got off with loss of anchors and cables; no other damage.

M. A. I. L. S.  
Arrived—Ireland, 5.—France, 2.—Flanders, 1.—Lisbon, 1.—  
Died—Ireland, 2.—Holland, 1.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PETERSBURGH, Oct. 19.

The campaign is wholly over for this season in Finland, most of the troops are returned to Ingria for winter quarters, except such as are necessary for garrison duty. We this day celebrate another land victory over the Ottomans, whose dominions are reducing by the repeated conquests on this side and in Germany; notwithstanding which, the Turks still refuse the terms of peace proposed by the Imperial Courts.

## THE NETHERLANDS.

REVOLUTION IN BRABANT COMPLETED. We can confidently assure our readers, that Ostend, Bruges, Ghent, Oudenarde, and, in short, all the Austrian Netherlands, except Luxembourg, Antwerp, and Brussels, have avowedly thrown off the Emperor's authority, and are in the hands of the Patriots. The Imperial troops have marched out of Brussels, and are encamped in its vicinity.

The Emperor, in order to recover the minds of his late subjects, has disgraced Cesar Dalton, and removed him from the command of the troops, which are now to obey Trautmannsdorf.

Peace, pardon, and compromise, have likewise been offered, in the Emperor's name, to the Patriots, under any guarantee they may desire; and an armistice proposed till the terms of accommodation can be settled. All these proposals have been unanimously rejected by the people, who will not suffer the Emperor's name to be henceforward mentioned in the country.

In short, the revolution is complete. Joseph, at an immense expense, has obtained Belgrade, and has lost Hainault, Brabant, and Flanders, which produced him about four millions sterling annually; 20 millions of which were expended in the government, troops, and establishment; and the other two millions were drawn from the country into his coffers.

## LONDON.

NOVEMBER 27.

BY THE KING.

## A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS our Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday the 10th day of December next: We, by the advice of Our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare, That the said Parliament shall be further prorogued, on the said 10th day of December next, to Thursday the 21st day of January next: And we have given orders to our Chancellor of Great Britain, to prepare a commission for presenting the same accordingly. And we do hereby further declare our royal will and pleasure, That the said Parliament shall, on the said 21st day of January next, be held for the dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs. And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs, of the House of Commons, are hereby required to give attendance accordingly, at Westminster, on the said 21st day of January next.

Given at our Court at St James's, the 25th day of November 1789, in the Thirtieth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Wednesday the King came from Windsor, in his post-chaise and four to St James's.

At one o'clock, his Majesty's Levee began, which was attended by the following nobility and gentry:

The Lord Chancellor.

Dukes of Leeds and Luxembourg.

Marquis of Salisbury.

Earls of Gainsborough, Powys, Darnley, Westmoreland, and Chatham.

Lords Heathfield, Elize, Catherne, Rivers, Auckland, Petre, Bradenham, Amherst (Gold Stick), and Onslow, (Lord in waiting.)

The Bishop of Cork.

Count Delmond.

Sir J. Mairi, Sir E. Hughes, Sir Henry Clinton, Sir George Yonge, Sir Fred. Bradenham, Sir William Fawcett, Sir J. Cooke, Sir H. Parker, Sir W. Pepperell, and Sir G. Osborn.

Mr Pitt, Mr Grenville, and Mr Villiers.

Admiral Hotham, and Captain Bowen.

Generals Merton, Thornton, Mordaunt, Laffelless, and other officers.

French, Spanish, and Sardinian Ambassadors.

Swedish, Dutch, Prussian, Neapolitan, Danish, Russian, and other Envoys.

The Levee closed at two o'clock; after which a Council was held, which sat till near four o'clock.

The Cabinet Ministers had audiences after the Council broke up, and before five the King set off on his return to Windsor.

Sir James Mairi, Judge of the Admiralty Court, had a clot audience of his Majesty on business in that department.

The following were the nobility who attended the Levee for the first time this winter: the Earls of Gainsborough, Powys, Darnley—Bishop of Cork—Lords Petre, Clive, Heathfield—Sir Henry Clinton, and Sir James Mairi.

There will be no Drawing-Room this day.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, has quitted Brighthelmstone for the winter: His last dinner at the Pavilion, was given to the Bishop of Winchester, and a select party, about ten days since; immediately after which, his Royal Highness and his suite went on a hunting party into Hampshire.

Wednesday, as his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was taking the diversion of stag hunting in the neighbourhood of Popham Lane, the Prince's horse fell, by which accident his Highness had his thigh slightly hurt.

Yesterday morning at two o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Carlton House, where he was visited by his Serene Highness the Duke of Orleans, Lord Melbourne, &c.

It must give the sincerest pleasure to every loyal subject to be informed, that the Sovereign and his Heir Apparent, are now upon such terms, as well suit the dignity of their illustrious characters.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester received visits on Wednesday at his house in Upper Grosvenor-street, from several of the nobility, who came

to pay their congratulations, on its being the anniversary of his birth-day.

In honour of his Highness of Gloucester's birth-day, D. G. blazed forth, in various places: Some said their letters (bad for *Del Gratia*).

A transparency or two was also hung up, by way of compliment to the Duke,—applicable enough—Something to be seen through.

The Sovereign is not without intentions of visiting his Hanoverian dominions: This will take place in the autumn of 1790, when the continental disturbances will probably be at an end.

An alliance with the daughter of the Duke of Orleans and one of our Princes, would be a desirable union:—the *Mariage-Tutu* of Popey is now stripped and exposed, and no match dreaded!

Of such a marriage we must remark—“*It is a confirmation devoutly to be wished*”—for, above all things, a marriage with any of their *Freie Habs*—the *Beggars* of Germany, should be avoided!

Mr Pitt's celebrated toning scheme, makes at this moment but a miserable figure in the Royal Exchange: to be reduced more than four per cent under par at this boasted era of peace and prosperity, will not add much to his credit as a financier.

The principal house who embarked in the Minister's toning, have given 10 per cent. on 50,000, to insure a peace for twelve months, as the security against the probable consequences of their speculations!

Wednesday, Mr. With, one of the Commissioners of Excise, attended by Mr. Vivian, Solicitor to that Board, had a conference with the Minister, at his house in Downing-street, concerning some difficulty which has started in the operation of the Tobacco act.

Notwithstanding the recent difference in the Cabinet, has to all appearances subsided, cordiality is, by *Quint-Eyed* suspicion has taken possession of their thoughts, and such one doubts the sincerity of the other.

The Marquis of Landowne has some claims upon administration; his whole phalanx went in favor of the shackled regency, even when they were not expected this deserves reward, and when my good Lord of Westmoreland has got possession of the *service of plate*,—the noble Marquis may possibly be, thought the most fit person to represent Majesty in Ireland.

Lord Effingham sets off for his Government next week, having taken all his official congees, We are happy to add, his Lordship's health is much mended, that he goes out with good spirits, and the good wishes of every body who knows him, both here, and by his character in his new government.

The Earl of Abercorn certainly goes for Ireland very shortly.—There are few better tools for converting consequence into conviviality.

Lord Mallowen has given up the house which he had in Dover-rect, and with his family are gone to Ireland, in order to settle some domestic affairs.

The celebrated and accomplished Duchess of Albany, daughter of the late Pretender, is so ill at Rome, that her recovery is despaired of.

Wednesday, Captain George Stevens was sworn in by the Court of Directors of the India Company, to the command of the *Ceres*, burthen 1,182 tons, bound to Coast and China; which ship is expected to sail on her voyage about the 23d of January next.

Captain James Dundas was likewise sworn in by the Court of Directors, to the command of the Earl Fitzwilliam, burthen 823 tons, bound to Madura and Bengal; which ship will sail the 19th of March next.

The ships for Botany Bay are ordered to sail singly, as fast as they can be got ready, which will produce a considerable saving.

It must give pleasure to every lover of decency, that one branch of India traffic has much fallen off—*we mean British beauty*; there not having been more than half a dozen applications to the Court of Directors this season, from mercenary parents, to send out their daughters for *prostitution*.

His Majesty's packet-boat the King George, Captain Aptcomb, which is arrived at Falmouth with the Litho mail, has brought over eleven thousand five hundred and seventy-two pounds in specie.

Orders have been issued for several of the India ships to be got ready with all possible dispatch, it being the wish of the Directors to have at least five or six China-ships sail before Christmas.

The next dispatches from Indias are expected to bring to Government Lord Cornwallis's final determination, as to the time he means to quit Bengal—much pains have been taken to prevail on him to remain at least another year, but his friends here are in general of opinion it will be without effect.

We are sorry to hear, that the wages which were entertained for Lord North's recovery of his sight are less than ever; notwithstanding which, seeing the attachment of his friends and family, his Lordship still retains his spirits and vivacity.

Yesterday was married by special license, at St George's, Hanover Square, Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq; of Pitt-place, Epsom, Surrey, and member of Parliament for Arundel in Sussex, to Miss Pye, only daughter of the late Rev. Robert Pye, L. L. D., and niece to Sir Rowland Alton, Bart. of Odele Castle, Bedfordshire.

Sir Francis Basset has disposed of one of his Cornish boroughs, Mr Barwell is said to be the purchaser; and the price 14,000l.

The messenger dispatched yesterday to Paris, has orders to return back with answers to his dispatches with all possible expedition.

Mr Piggot, the King's Council, is just returned from an excursion of curiosity to Paris, where he went for the express purpose of seeing the National Assembly in their senatorial capacity, and informing himself of the debating powers of its principal speakers.

To such a pitch of civil desperation are the Patriots now arrived, according to the last dispatches from Lord Robert Fitzgerald, our Envoy to the capital of France, that his Lordship does not think it either prudent or politic to continue there any longer, and therefore has earnestly solicited his letters of recall.

The following circumstances of the recent Communications, are the only ones, the authenticity of which, we at present feel, ourselves warranted to vouch for:

Commotions took place on Friday last, on account of the scarcity of provisions; the mob, after committing various outrages, broke into the house of a Member of the Committee of Subsistence, and were leading him to execution; the Paris Militia then beat to arms, and, headed by the Marquis de la Fayette, endeavoured to effect his rescue; finding that impossible without proceeding to extremities, they at length fired on the populace, which was immediately returned; a smart action then took place, in which a great number fell on both sides, and the unfortunate victim to the popular fury was hanged.

Yesterday morning at two o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Carlton House, where he was visited by his Serene Highness the Duke of Orleans, Lord Melbourne, &c.

It must give the sincerest pleasure to every loyal subject to be informed, that the Sovereign and his Heir Apparent, are now upon such terms, as well suit the dignity of their illustrious characters.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester received visits on Wednesday at his house in Upper Grosvenor-street, from several of the nobility, who came

Another report reached town late last night—that the populace, considering the Clergy as most inclined to their cause, had eluded the vigilance of the Marquis de la Fayette, and cruelly butchered several of that body. Authentic particulars of these extraordinary transactions, will be given to-morrow.—*Monk-Herald*.

The much-expected French Mail arrived this morning; the contents of the private letters had not transpired when this paper went to press; however, as it appears by the public French prints, that no business has been done in the National Assembly since the 2d instant, we have every reason to conjecture, that there has been some serious disturbance in the metropolis.—*Star*.

We shall briefly state what are now the prevailing, and most probable conjectures.

That there are great divisions in the National Assembly, excited by the Clergy, against whom the people are much exasperated—that they are also exasperated at the recall of the King's Body Guards, a step imputed to the Queen, who is become more obnoxious than ever; and that an artificial scarcity of bread has caused a general desperation, which may lead to the worst of consequences.

The Queen has bestowed particular marks of favour and attention on the widow of the Sieur François, the baker, who was executed on the 21st ult.—She was introduced to the Royal presence the 15th ult. As the populace deem themselves justified in taking away the life of this poor man, the marked conduct of the Queen to his widow, may be one cause of the present discontent.

“I have witnessed,” said the Duchess of Devonshire, on the first news at Brussels of the Patriotic insurrection—“three Revolutions in four months!”

“Your Grace's smiles,” replied a French Nobleman, who was present, “are destined to kindle the flame of Freedom in the bosom of every nation that you visit.”

Lady Torrington, who was also a member of the company, with her characteristic vivacity and felicity of compliment, added, “It is in the midst of Revolutions, which are breaking the yoke under which the human race has so long groaned, that an heir should be born to the House of Cavendish.”

“That the spirited Brabantines may be free,” is the wish of all England. Dalton, the Alva of the present hour, has not the wisdom of Charles V. to report to.

The Brabantines taking up arms just at this time, is of more consequence to the Emperor than is generally understood, as it cuts off one of his most material sources for raising specie to carry on his contest with the Turks, and which, it is more probable, but for his recent successes, would have compelled him to listen to terms of peace, and abandon his projects depending upon the chance of war.

Mr P——, who quitted this country in consequence of a disgrace incurred by unhandome means of winning at dice, has rendered his situation more troublous than she could have done by behaving more honourably, and staying in England. He entered the Imperial service, and was the first to mount the garrison at a late hour; in consequence of which, the Emperor has honoured him by the present of a very handome sword given by his own hand.

The affairs of Europe never wore so singular, and even whimsical an aspect as at present.

The Head of the House of Austria oppressing the Catholic Church, and the Catholic Church offering the riches of the sacred temples at the shrine of Liberty! The Patriots of Holland refugees in Brabant, and the Patriots of Brabant refugees in Holland! Prussia the restraint of Dutch, and the hope of Flemish freedom! The great Protestant Alliance of England, Prussia, and Holland, confedered as the shield of the most zealous Catholics in the world!

Every account from Constantinople tends to confirm the reports of the most dreadful dissatisfactions, and insurrections of the people of that capital. It is even confidently asserted, that parties have been formed to dethrone Selim, and place the son of Abd-el-Hamed, who is only ten years old, in his room.

There are now in the Austrian Netherlands upwards of 17,000 Imperial troops, from Luxembourg to Ostend.

The great body of Flanders Patriots are now reunited at St Nicholas; the magazine of their arms is at Turnhout.

The Brabant army have penetrated into Flanders by the Vore's country, after having crossed the Scheldt at Kieldrecht.

On the 11th, news was brought to Ghent, that, on the preceding day, an important action had happened between the Imperialists and the Patriots at Stechem, a considerable village, a league from Dictr, two from Dictr, and four from Louvain.

The Imperial army consisted of 4000. The Patriots fought with uncommon bravery, and with surprising order.

The Imperialists lost 700 men, and about 300 peasants whom they had forced to join them.

The Patriots remained masters of the field, and hourly receive into their camp defectors from the enemy, completely armed. The Patriot Volunteers are all persons of distinction; among them, the Prince de Ligne.

Their artillery consists of twenty-four pieces of ordnance, and they are in hopes to receive some more from Holland.

One thousand Imperialists have been added to the Ghent garrison, which consisted only of four hundred. The gates are shut up—any body may enter, but none are permitted to go out without a special order from the Commandant.—All letters are intercepted, &c. &c.

From Belgrade, it takes an army twelve days to reach Sophia, which is on the border of Macedonia.—Now Sophia is the capital of Bulgaria, and the seat of the Viceroy of Greece—from thence four days march to the pass of Thermopylae; after passing the plains of Philippopolis (now called Pterozecze), which extend forty or fifty miles, two days march to Philippopolis—from thence four days march to Adrianople—four days to Selibec—three days more to Constantinople—which, in all, from Belgrade takes about thirty days, besides halting days.

The present war against the Turks, has involved the two Imperial crowns in the utmost national distress. The Emperor's treasury is so drained, that he knows not where to turn for resources for the payment of his troops; and the Czarina's situation may be complicated from the present depreciation of the Russian specie; a ruble, which before the war was worth four millings and sixpence, being now sunk below the value of two shillings and threepence.

The campaign in Finland closed without any permanent advantage to either party; the Russians found it necessary to abandon those posts which they had captured, and the Swedes are now occupied in making them again tenable.

Two or

more sagacity in the whole army, than either the Imperial or the Patriotic troops! In the Netherlands, the Clergy assemble under the banner of Liberty. In the French provinces they are to the standard of Despotism. Still they are educated by the same motives. It is money, and not principle, that directs every motion of these *Holy* *Principles*.

*Extract of a letter from Ghent, Nov. 16.*

The riots at this place have been very frequent, occasioned by a disagreement between Monseigneur's regiment of dragoons and the inhabitants. The former have twice disturbed the public spectacle: in the latter instance, a dragon was so hardy as to draw his sabre. He was instantly seized by the City Militia and conducted to prison. We hope the example may be attended with good effect.

*Extract of a letter from Ghent, Nov. 16.*

"I make no doubt you will be anxious to receive an accurate account of the dreadful situation your friends have been in at Ghent.

"On Friday the 13th, early in the morning, the Patriotic army, to the amount of 7000, arrived at the Boesche gate, where they met with little resistance from the soldiery. The gates however being kept shut, they burst them open by continual firing, which alarmed us very much, as you may suppose. The bridges were immediately drawn up, to prevent the approach of the Patriots; the battle was then continued for some hours; at last the Patriots drove the troops, some into the citadel, the rest into the barracks. The firing before the barracks lasted till Monday at five o'clock, when Col. Lunden hoisted the White Flag, and immediately the troops marched out, to the number of 500, and surrendered their arms. They were then conducted through the town to different convents, where they are kept prisoners.

"The Patriots obliged Col. Lunden to write to the Commander of the Castle, ordering him to surrender, which he refused; but in the middle of the night he ordered it to be evacuated bag and baggage, after having pillaged it, and massacred men, women, and children.

"We are confidently assured, that there were no less than 4000 men in the citadel. What a miracle, that undisciplined men, with indifferent arms and ammunition, and so few in number, should conquer! If the soldiers had behaved as they ought to have done, they must have driven them out of the town at the first onset. The ravages they have committed at St Peter's, and the citadel, are shocking beyond description; nobody that has not seen it can believe the horror of the scene.

"The Patriots have eight officers prisoners, there are three to be shot; poor Mr Mulrion is dying of his wounds. All this is very distressing, but nothing in comparison to the scene that pretended itself in the citadel; the soldiers collected every combustible matter they could find, and threw bombs into the town. It was certainly their intention to have burnt the whole city; and if they had not been forced to retire so precipitately, they would most likely have effected their horrid purpose; as, wherever a bomb fell, it burnt all before it. More than thirty houses are reduced to ashes; some of the most elegant in town.

"In some streets it is impossible to pass for the noise, and on account of the stones which are continually falling; 3000 men are to be kept by the town, in order to guard it; 2600 are already engaged. I hope tranquillity will soon be restored. Every inhabitant is obliged to mount guard.

"Another battle is hourly expected at Brussels, which will most likely decide the fate of this country, at least for some time. The Patriots have got possession of Orléans, Bruges, Ghent, and Louvain. General Dalton, a man execrated by all, it is said, ordered the soldiers to kill women and children. In short, it is shocking to humanity to see and hear the acts of brutality that have been committed."

## LAW REPORT.

### KING'S BENCH.

#### Barrington's Outlawry.

Yesterday being the day appointed to argue the errors alleged to the proceedings in this outlawry, George Barrington was brought into Court, and placed at the bar.

The Court then desired the prisoner's Counsel to proceed on the argument of the errors.

Mr Wood, as Counsel for the prisoner, called the attention of the Court on behalf of his unhappy client. The prisoner, he said, stood in a most unfortunate predicament; for, if this outlawry was not reversed, he must be condemned to death without a trial by jury. He felt, however, the strongest persuasion, that the Court would listen with pleasure to every objection he should make to the form of the outlawry, seeing as he did, the important object of those objections—to restore a fellow subject to the right of a fair trial before he is pronounced unworthy to live. Mr Wood quoted the opinion of Sir Matthew Hale on the subject of outlawries. That great lawyer had said, that an outlawry was a harsh process, and that Courts were always inclined to take notice of the smallest exceptions to its form.

Francis Fouke, Esq; of Cork, Ireland. John Benjamin Jachmann, M. D. of Königsberg, Prussia. Joseph Gahagan, Esq; of Dublin, Ireland. Robert Gray, Esq; of Fortwilliam, Scotland. The following melancholy accident happened on Thursday last, at a mill possessed by Mr Burnet, at Secon, East Lothian, about ten miles east from this city. While the miller was adjusting something about the machinery, the mill from without was observed suddenly to stop. Upon examining into the cause, it was found, that one of the wheels had caught hold of the miller, who was thereby unfortunately crushed to death in a most shocking manner. There was no person in the mill at the time of the accident but the miller himself. This should, therefore, be a caution to people in similar situations, not to be rash in attempting to set matters to rights, in complicated and dangerous machineries, without the aid of proper assistants.

Mr Wood then stated a second error in the proceedings, which he flattered himself was a decisive ground of reversal. This error was in the return of the proclamation, and must have arisen from the parties having mistaken the nature of that process. The prisoner is here required to render himself on the 25th of February, which was subsequent to the time of the outlawry having been completed, the prisoner being an outlaw on the 21st of that month. Mr Wood, after having reasoned on the absurdity of the language of this part of the proceedings, said he should go on to state his other objections, to support which, it would be necessary to enter at length into the nature and origin of outlawries.

Lord Kenyon said, that the Court felt the second objection stated by Mr Wood to be so weighty, that they wished to hear the Counsel for the Crown in answer to it.

Mr Le Mesurier then rose as Counsel for the Crown.

He said, although his duty called upon him to endeavour to expose the errors which the prisoner by his counsel had alleged, yet he hoped it would not be considered as a false display of candour and mercy, when he declared he should be more pleased if those errors were allowed. Mr Le Mesurier then, with much ability, argued, that, if the form of the proceedings answered the purpose of the statute upon which it was founded, nothing more ought, upon the principle of justice, to be required. The statute upon which the present outlawry was commenced and conducted, was the 31st of Elizabeth, and, from this statute, it was impossible to collect what ought to be the precise form of the proclamation. He made many observations upon the different statutes respecting the proceedings in outlawries, and contended, that the error complained of could not in the least defeat the object of the legislature.

The Court then pronounced judgment. They said it was their duty to decide according to the established law of the land. They should forbear to give any opinion upon the first error stated by the prisoner's counsel, nor was it necessary to take into consideration what had been observed respecting the severity of the proceedings in outlawry. If a person lies from justice, it was necessary that he should know, that he does not get into a better situation, by his contempt and disobedience of the law. The second objection was unquestionably fatal to the Outlawry; for the proclamation absurdly called the prisoner to appear after he was outlawed. This was defying a man to appear, when he is sure to be hanged if he does appear. Upon this error, therefore, the outlawry ought to be reversed.

Mr Justice Ashurst then said, "Let the judgment be reversed, and the prisoner restored to all that he has lost."

A *Procedendo* was directed to carry back the indictment to its proper place.

The prisoner then bowed to the Court, and was conducted back to Newgate.

The person who was supposed to be an evidence against Barrington is dead. Mr Le Mesurier cannot swear to the fact, and, therefore, on trial, this extraordinary lucky man must be acquitted.

Total of the National Debt redeemed on the 1st of November 1789.

	L.	s.	d.
Old South Sea,	843,400	0	0
New South Sea,	624,300	0	0
South Sea 1753,	196,100	0	0
Conf. 3 per cent.	2,117,350	0	0
Reduced,	1,031,000	0	0
	4,812,650	0	0

Decrease in the National Debt, nearly Five Millions. Comparative State of Customs, Excise, &c. for the weeks ending 21st Nov. 1788, and 21st Nov. 1789.

	1788.	1789.
Customs,	44,290	3
Excise,	55,241	0
Stamps,	18,452	0
Incidents,	38,108	17
	156,038	2
	215,839	15

Increase of the week, Sixty Thousand Pounds nearly.

## EDINBURGH.

Married, on Saturday the 21st November, at Bath, Captain Archibald Campbell of the late 10th regiment, to Miss Phillis Reeks, daughter of the late Robert Reeks, Esq; of South Budgley, Hants.

This, being St Andrew's day, the tutelar Saint of Scotland, the same was observed as the Anniversary of the election of the Grand Officers of the ancient and most honourable fraternity of Free Masons. For this purpose, the Masters and other office-bearers of the Lodges of this city and neighbourhood, with proxies from a number of others, situated in most distant parts of the kingdom, assembled in the New Church Aisle, at two o'clock, when the following Grand Officers were chosen:

The Right Honourable FRANCIS LORD NAPIER, Grand Master.

The Right Honourable George Earl of Morton, Grand Master Elect.

The Right Honourable Lord Binning, Deputy Grand Master.

Thomas Hay, Esq; Substitute Grand Master.

John Stewart, Esq; of Alkanbank, Senior Grand Warden.

James Wolfe Murray, Esq; Advocate, Junior Grand Warden.

John Hay, Esq; Grand Treasurer.

The Rev. Dr John Touch, Grand Chaplain.

Mr William Maton, Grand Secretary.

Mr Robert Mackie, Grand Clerk.

There is to be no procession this evening; but the Brethren are to assemble in their different Lodges rooms to celebrate this Festival.

At a meeting of the Royal Medical Society, held on the 28th ult. in their Hall in Surgeon's Square, the following Gentlemen were elected annual Presidents for the ensuing year:

Francis Fouke, Esq; of Cork, Ireland.

John Benjamin Jachmann, M. D. of Königsberg, Prussia.

Joseph Gahagan, Esq; of Dublin, Ireland.

Robert Gray, Esq; of Fortwilliam, Scotland.

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## FRANCE.

The reports about the insurrections in Paris on the 21st ult. of the King of France having fled from that city, and of the Queen's life being in danger, are either without foundation, or much exaggerated. There are letters received from thence, dated the 23d ult. which mention no such event. The National Assembly sat on the 20th and 21st, and proceeded to the discussion of their ordinary business, when no such disturbance seemed to be apprehended. The following is a short extract of what came before them:

"Nov. 25. The country-towns of Issoudun in Berry presented the Assembly with a patriotic gift, valued at above 100 marks of silver, being the produce of all the silver buckles belonging to the citizens of that town, as also with some other jewels and pieces of plate. We are naturally disposed to imitate what we applaud; and this principle of imitation, so natural to man, exercises all its force in great assemblies. Amidst the plaudits that were bestowed on the inhabitants of Issoudun, Mr Daillu proposed to the Members of the National Assembly, that they should all make the same sacrifice of their silver buckles, and wear nothing in silver but copper or brass. The motion need only be proposed to be passed into a law; and there is not a doubt that the whole nation will, in this particular, follow the example of their representatives. If it is true, as is said, that the value of all the silver buckles in the kingdom would amount to above three millions of livres, there is still something left to relieve the distressed, by a trifling sacrifice."

"The Abbe d'Espagnac appeared in the National Assembly, in order to communicate to them the plan of a National Bank which had been formerly announced.—The Assembly had given orders, that their Committee of Finances should bring in their report. The plan is already known by many of the Members of the Assembly, who speak of it with the highest applause.

"It was for the discussion of M. Necker's plan of a National Bank that this morning's sittings were particularly let apart; and a great number of Members had put down their names in the roll of speakers. Notwithstanding, when they were called upon, no person answered to his name. Hence it was supposed that none had the courage either to oppose this plan of the premier, or to hazard the giving it his approbation.

At last, M. de Mirabeau, upon his name being pronounced, appeared ready to speak. Upon which M. Necker seemed to have disarmed this critic, by saying that nothing would give him greater satisfaction, than that he would propose a plan better than his own; thus endeavouring to impose a law, that no person should oppose his plan, but by proposing another in its place. M. Mirabeau, however, preferred no new plan; he only opposed that of Mr Necker.

"M. Mirabeau was followed by Mons. Laveuve and Dupont, all of whom spoke at great length.

"Next morning, Saturday the 21st, the important debate on M. Necker's plan of a National Bank was resumed; in which Mons. d'Allard, de Gouy, d'Arby, and de Maury took a part. After three consecutive motions made by Mons. Castellane, Montmorency, and Tréteau, it was resolved, that a complete slate of all the finances should be laid before them, in order that they might be enabled to discuss this matter with more documents and light."

"The following letter of the Count d'ogny, Comptroller General of the Post-Office here, was yesterday published by authority:

"I've dispatches from Holland, which should have arrived yesterday by way of Lillo, did not arrive till this day (Saturday 21st) by the way of Brussels and Valenciennes. All the letters from Flanders

"have been sent to Paris in the same bag."

"On the other hand, the post from Germany has been attacked by a band of robbers in the forest of Malsch between Rastatt and Ettlingen. The mail was forcibly taken from the post-boy. After beating about, and making different researches, it has been found, but all the packets were opened. The letters have been again put in a confused manner into the mail; and in order not to retard the departure of the post, they were immediately shut up, and sent off. There is no doubt but some letters will be lost; but of this there is as yet no certainty."

"Belfast, Nov. 24.

"On Sunday evening the Earl and Countess of Macon, Mr and Mrs Balfour, her Ladyship's brother and sister, the Marquis de Pelleport, Mr De la Tour Mr Vernon, and Doctor Macartney, arrived here from London, on their way to his Lordship's seat at Malloweene Castle.

"The long absence of Lord Massareene, from so early a period of his youth, and the peculiar circumstances attending it, render his return to his native country a subject of universal exultation to a numerous and respectable tenantry."

"DUBLIN, Nov. 24.

"The John and Jolene, Pagan, from Whitehaven, for Dublin, put into Milford in a gale of wind the 6th instant. Captain Pagan saw the Lowther, Rothery, who had lost all her sails, and was water logged; the crew took to the boat, and were unfortunately all lost, except one man, who was taken up by Capt. Pagan. The Lowther went down about half an hour after the crew left her.

"The Dublin, of Bristol; Samuel Tripe master,

homeward bound from hence, is totally lost in Carrick-on-Suir, but the master and crew are providentially saved.

"DUBLIN, Nov. 26.

"It was the Lowther, Captain Roddery, that was wrecked in the late storm, on her passage from Whitehaven to Dublin, when every person, except one, perished; and

### INLAND NAVIGATION.

On Thursday last was effected the greatest object of internal navigation in this kingdom. The Severn was united to the Thames by an intermediate canal, ascending by Stroud, through the vale of Chalford, to the height of 343 feet, by 40 locks; there entering a funnel through the hill of Saputra, for the length of two miles and three furlongs, and, descending by 22 locks, it joined the Thames near Lechlade.

A boat, with her union flag on her mast-head, passed laden, for the first time, to St John's Bridge, below Lechlade, in the presence of great numbers of people, who were assembled on the occasion; and who answered a salute of 12 pieces of cannon from Buscot Park by loud huzzas. A dinner was given at five of the principal inns at Lechlade, and the dinner ended with ringing of bells, a bonfire, and a ball.

With respect to the internal commerce of the kingdom, and the security of communication in time of war, the junction of the Thames and Severn must be attended with the most beneficial consequences, as even stores from the Baltic, and provisions from Ireland, may reach the capital, and the ports at the mouth of the Thames in safety. And all the heavy articles from the Inns and foundries in the heart of Wales, and the counties contiguous to the Severn, may find a secure and certain conveyance to the capital.

In short, this undertaking is worthy of a great commercial nation, and does great credit to the exertions of the individuals, who have promoted and completed a work of such magnitude, at an expence of near 200,000 £.

The steeched funnel carried through the bowels of a mountain near two miles and a half long, and 15 wide, at a level of 150 feet below its summit, is a work-worthy admiration, and the locks ascending from Stroud are executed in a manner deserving commendation.

### FORGERY.

A considerable forgery has been detected in France. The Paris National Guard entered, on the 8th inst. the house of M. Poulain, in the Rue de Fosse du Temple, and there found one d'Autun de Champelos, quite a gentleman in appearance, and pretending to live on his own income.

The first thing the Guards found, was a bill of exchange, of a recent date, from Holland, with which country he seemed to be in actual correspondence. In a chest of drawers were found about twenty small band-boxes, containing different bills and drafts, with the signatures stamped in crayons, ready to be filled with ink. Among these forged bills there was a good one, that served as a model.

Over the boxes were several bottles, with a label on each of them, bearing the ingredients necessary for composing the name of the banker, or of the counter; a large stroke with the pen, shewed the proper mark, and the tint.

These different kinds of ink were so prepared as to imitate the firm of several banking-houses. The word Spain, for instance, indicated the ink proper to counterfeiting the signatures from Spain, &c. &c.

An engraver was the person who detected M. de Champelos; he was to have furnished him with a plate for taking off the *Caisse d'Escompte* notes.

When the Chief of the District addressed M. de Champelos, he received bold and impudent answers; and had he and the rest of the Militia been off their guard, they might have been shot, for a brace of pistols were within his reach; but the pistols, however, did not intimidate them, and he was secured.

About the same time M. de Grandmaison, an accomplice, who did not live far off, was likewise arrested, and orders were immediately sent to Franconville, to secure one Marin, concerned about two years ago, in the affair of Tourton and Ravel.

At the latter's house was discovered a piece of mechanism, well contrived for its property, quality, and execution; it is a curious piece, with a cylinder, a velvet cushion, and a board of box-wood, very smooth, on which all the letters appeared, in relief, made of ebony.

The board was square, in the form of a *Caisse d'Escompte* Note, of one thousand livres (about forty guineas,) and exactly fitted it: a trial was made, and the letters perfectly coincided with the note.

A prodigious number of these notes was found in the respective apartments of the three forgers, and the *Caisse*, flock fell very much by this discovery, on the next day.

\* It is not unlike an English Bank-note.

The following is the speech of Mr Justice Ashurst, when he pronounced sentence upon Dr Withers for libel against Mrs Fitzherbert.

Philip Withers,  
You have been tried and found guilty of printing and publishing a very atrocious and scandalous libel on a lady of character and station, Mary Anne Fitzherbert. This libel was read in Court last Saturday, and therefore there is no necessity for me to repeat it. The terms of it are so unambiguous, that no person can well mistake its meaning. The innuendos and attributions in the indictment, the Jury have found to be relevant. The general tendency of this libel is, to inflame, and cause to be believed, that Mrs Fitzherbert went to Plombier in Lorraine; the next passage we forbear to notice, from motives of delicacy, as it was a charge of the most atrocious nature, and most insulting to female virtue.]

I am sorry to say, there never was a period in the English history when there were such numerous examples of the unbounded licentiousness of the press, as in the age in which we live.

The liberty of the press every Englishman will always support and revere. It is the great bulwark of our constitution. But liberty and licentiousness are as opposite as light and darkness; and every man who is a friend to the former, must in an equal degree detest and abhor the latter, as the greatest foe to liberty.

In a free country, it may sometimes be permitted to animadvert on public measures, if done with decency and propriety, but there can be no pretence or excuse for attacking private characters, and endeavouring to undermine the peace and happiness of individuals. The slander you have invented and endeavoured to propagate, is cowardly, from the sex of the person to whom it is applied. And it is in the highest degree base and malevolent, both from the nature of the calumny, and from the manner in which it was conveyed. A calumny conveyed in conversation merely, is a slight injury compared to this. It extends but to a small circle, and may perhaps be only the effect of heat and interpretation, though even that is by no means excusable. But no man can have those slender excuses, who sits down deliberately in his closet to write a libel, which he means to

send forth into the world, and to give it as large a circulation as lies in his power. One must suppose the present libel to be the effect of unprovoked rancour and malice, for it does not appear that this lady ever gave you any cause of offence, or was personally known to you. You observe, that your intentions were to serve your country, though you might have been misled. But it is fit that the world should know that your belief, founded on principles which you may reconcile to your own mind, will not serve as an excuse for such injurious slander, because every man must know it to be his duty, not to say a word of this libel, if even it was proved; but on such vague information, it was totally inexorable. An injury of this kind is incapable of reparation. For though you were to publish the most complete recantation, many of those minds that had been affected by the libel, the antidote might never reach. Where a person endeavours to make all the atonement in his power, it is some degree of extenuation. But you have been so far from endeavouring to make an apology, that though you profess to have given as an apology, the second part of the pamphlet, yet it contains more virulent slander than the original libel. And I am sorry to observe, that at this hour, you rather affect to justify what you have done. This certainly shews the malignity of your sick intentions, though it wanted no illustration. It is with this view only that this has been adduced.

There is one aggravation of your offence that yet lies behind; for I collect from the addition, that you are in holy orders. The Sacred Volumes, of which, by your office, you are a guardian, and which you now profess, in words, most sincerely to reverence, ought to have taught you a far different lesson. The sacred writings breathe a spirit of universal love and benevolence. They explicitly forbid all evil speaking of your neighbour, and that you do no injury to another, though you were to receive from it the greatest benefit to yourself. In this case, you have done an injury the most irreparable, and from which you could receive no possible benefit.

The world is much obliged to every person who has so much public spirit as to bring offenders to justice; and it is the duty of this Court, as the *Custos Morum* of the kingdom, to inflict a proper punishment on such offenders.

Every thing the propriety of your counsel has suggested for you, will operate in your favour. They have fully discharged their duty to you, as well as to the Court.

The sentence of the Court is, that you pay a fine to the King of 50 £; that you be imprisoned in his Majesty's goal of Newgate for one year; and that at the expiration of that time, you give security for your good behaviour for the term of five years, yourself in 500 £, and your two bailiffs in 100 £, each.

To prevent disappointment, and to save the disagreeable trouble in sending so far as Edinburgh for those truly valuable drops, prepared by Mr SPILSBURY, Chymist in Soho Square, London—whose extensive practice and unexampled success for the space of sixteen years, has justly entitled him to that confidence which the great demand for his medicine plainly demonstrates; has induced WILLIAM RAIST, Druggist in DUNDEE, to lay in a large supply of this celebrated specific. The bottles are five shillings each, with folio bills of directions, and near fifty cures noted therein, relative to the Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatism, Evil, Slow Fevers, Ulcers, Childrens Eruptions, Humours after the Small Pox, &c. Also to oblige persons with a perusal of Mr Spilbury's Treatise on the Scurvy, Gout, Diet, &c. with a hundred cures fully exemplified.

### STIRLINGSHIRE ROADS.

THE Gentlemen interested in the line of road from Springfield bridge, near Kirkintilloch, to the military road near Kippen, and from said military road to Garviche bridge, and from thence, to Drymenbridge, in the western district of Stirlingshire (a very small part of which line of road lies in Dunbarton and Perthshire) are requested to meet in the Tontine Tavern of Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 9th day of December next, at 12 o'clock mid-day, in order to consider of an application to Parliament for a bill to enable them to make and repair the above roads.

### TO BE SOLD,

In the Council Chamber of Kilmarnock, on Friday the 18th day of December 1789, between the hours of four and six afternoon,

THE HOUSES and YARDS in Kilmarnock, which belonged to the deceased William Brown, carpet-manufacturer there, viz.—The large slate houses lately built, and yards at the back thereof, in the old glebe, which are to be sold either together or in two lots, as purchasers may incline. Also, the houses opposite thereto in Grange Street, of three rooms in length, and yard at the back thereof. Also, the houses and yard at the Saw-pit in Townhead, all which are conveniently situated for manufacturers. Also, the house and yard possessed by Margaret Fisher, standing in the High Street, at Townhead.

The Trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said deceased William Brown, desires his whole creditors to meet in the said Council Chamber precisely at four o'clock of said day, to fix the up-sets of the said houses and yards.

The articles of sale and progrès of writs are to be seen in the hands of William Brown writer in Kilmarnock.

For further particulars, apply to him, or to Archibald Finnie, the trustee.

Not to be repeated.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the deceased Alexander Robertson, Esq. one of the Principal Clerks of Session, are requested immediately to lodge their grounds of debt, and depositions on the verity thereof, with Hugh Robertson, at Mr. Erikine's, Clerk to the Signet, in order that a division may be made among them of the funds recovered.

To be LET FURNISHED for the Winter Season.

THE Southmoult HOUSE of Adam's Square, consisting of thirteen fire rooms, being the one immediately adjoining to the late Lord President's. The house is completely furnished, and in good order. Upon the ground floor, there are a kitchen, and apartments for servants, and many conveniences for the accommodation of a family. Adjoining, there is a back court, with a water-pipe and a washing-house.

To be seen upon Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, between twelve and two.

Applied to Braidwood and Bruce upholsterers, South Bridge.

MASSON'S INN, QUEEN-STREET, ABERDEEN.

TO BE LET for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitunday next. That commodious and well-frequented INN, in Queen-Street, Aberdeen, with a most convenient set of Stables and other Offices, possessed at present, and for many years past, by Mr. Alexander Maffion, vintner. The house contains a great number of rooms neatly finished as parlours and bed-rooms, besides a large dining room, and an elegant HALL, with variety of other conveniences. It is, from its central situation, and variety of access, remarkably convenient for travellers, as well as for the inhabitants of the town, by whom it has been particularly well frequented. For particular application may be made to Mr Ninian Johnston merchant in Aberdeen, and the premises will be shown by Mr Maffion.

MR MASSON returns his sincerest thanks for the friendship, favour, and succours he has met with from a generous public, and many good friends, which will always be gratefully remembered. He continues in the Inn until Whitunday next, and shall use his best endeavours to serve the Public as usual.

### To be Sold at Arbroath.

A VESSEL ON THE STOCKS,  
Of the following dimensions, 42 feet keel, 13 feet beam, and 7 1/2 feet hold. The materials are all of the best quality, ceiling and upper works of oak. For further particulars, apply to William Kenny, the builder.

### TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Tuesday the 8th of December next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, within the Warehouses of Mess. Allan, Stewart, and Company, Leith.

SUNDRY Rectifying Materials, some Printed Books, Plate and Household Furniture, Casks, and other effects, being the effects of the creditors of Mr James Stein, late distiller at Kilbagie, and Mr James Haig, late distiller at Cationmills.

Catalogues to be had, eight days preceding the day of sale, by applying to William Grinly, broker in Leith—and the goods may be seen the day preceding the day of sale, by applying as above.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 8th December next, at six o'clock in the evening.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, being the two upper stories of the East End of the Back Land of MILL'S SQUARE, consisting of a kitchen, eight fire rooms, and several closets, with a cellar in the bottom of the tenement.—The House is in complete repair, being newly built. It fronts North Bridge-Street, and is exceedingly well aired and lighted—it is situated in the Friendly Infirmary, upon the old plan, at £. 2400 Scots, and the premium paid up.

Apply to John Tait, writer to the signet, Park Place.

### SALE OF LANDS IN LANARKSHIRE.

To be SOLD by Auction, in the Tontine Tavern of Glasgow, on Wednesday the 27th day of January 1790, between the hours of two and three o'clock afternoon,

THE VILLA and LANDS of KELVIN-GROVE, beautifully situated on the banks of the river Kelvin, and perfectly retired, although within one mile of the city of Glasgow.

The house, which overlooks the river, is built on a very commodious plan, containing a dining room, drawing room, eight bed rooms, two lumber rooms, a kitchen, larder, and three cellars under ground.

The offices consist of a stable with stalls for four horses, a cow-house, milk-house, chaise and cart house, a hay-loft, pigeon-house, poultry-houses, &c. all in the most complete repair; there are also a pump-well in the yard, a convenient wash-house, with a pipe from the river, and a large and commodious cold bath.

The garden, (which, as well as the offices, is hid from the dwelling-house by trees and shrubbery,) is well stocked with fruit-trees and small fruit, and is surrounded by a brick wall, part of which has flues, and the whole of it is at present covered on both sides with a great variety of fruit-trees of the best kinds.

There is also upon the grounds, a great variety of flowering shrubs, and a considerable quantity of barren timber, part old, and part lately planted, all in the most thriving condition, and the whole disposed in such a manner, as to add greatly to the beauty of the place.

The Lands of Kelvin-grove consist of about sixteen acres. The public burdens are very moderate, and no claim can be made by the superior in consequence of the property being transferred.

### A L S O,

To be SOLD along with the Premises, The Benefit of a long Lease of the Farm of WOODSIDE, consisting of about seventeen acres, which lie adjoining to the lands of Kelvin-grove.

The lands consist of about 537 Scots acres, of which about 400 are arable, and inclosed with double hedge and ditch, and stripes of planting, and subdivided into 24 inclosures.

The planting and hedges are in a very thriving condition, and many thousand of the trees considerably advanced, being planted above 30 years ago. The lands lie adjacent to the great road between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and within a mile of Whitburn. There is a good going coal on the lands, and the main coal may be got at a small expence, and from the vicinity of lime, the lands are capable of great improvement. There is a good commodious manor-house on the premises, and two gardens, one of them inclosed with a good wall, and stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds. The purchaser may have access to the greatest part of the inclosures as at Martinmas laft.

For further particulars, apply to George Hepburn, writer in Edinburgh, or Dr Wardrop, at Cult, who will shew the lands.

### NOTICE.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THOMAS WITTEL,  
late Linen Manufacturer in Perth. The Trustee, upon the sequestration of all the said Thomas Witter, hereby intimates to the whole Creditors of the said Thomas Witter, that Elizabeth Witter and James Anderson, his husband, having given in a proposal to him, offering to pay the whole debts due by the said Thomas Witter, a general meeting of the said Creditors is therefore to be held within the house of John Tug winter in Perth, on Monday the 21st of December next, at 11 o'clock forenoon; when the said James Anderson proposes to pay the debts due by the said Thomas Witter to his Creditors, their discharging or affording the same, and in that event it is proposed that the sequestration be withdrawn.

The Trustee requests that the whole of the said Creditors will attend the above meeting, and that such of them as have not hitherto lodged their grounds of debt against the said Thomas Witter, with oaths on the verity thereof, will do so at least eight days before the meeting, that the extent of the debts may be known.

### HOUSES IN DALKEITH FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 16th day of December 1789, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, being the two upper stories of the East End of the Back Land lately rebuilt, and a yard belonging thereto, lying upon the north side of the High Street of the village of Dalkeith, presently possessed by James White, merchant, and others. Also ANOTHER DWELLING, lying near the west end of the town of Dalkeith, possessed by Peter Symons, and others, and a small yard adjoining thereto.

For particulars, apply to Thomas Duncan, writer, President Stairs, Edinburgh.

### IRON ORE AND LIMEQUARRY TO LET.

TO BE LET in Tack, for such a number of years as can be agreed on, the IRON ORE and IRON STONE in the Lands of SOULTRA, situated within eight miles of the port of Prestonpans, and six miles of Dalkeith. The ore in these lands is of an excellent quality, and being near the surface is very accessible. There is plenty of water for erecting smelting mills, and being in the vicinity of coal, the work upon the whole may be carried on at a moderate expence.

Also, To be Let, the LIME QUARRY at Sogbra, which has been in the course of working for several years past.

Any person willing to treat for a lease of any of these subjects, will please give in their proposals to John Adamson, writer in Edinburgh; and Mr David Hunter, farmer at Soultra, will shew the premises.

### LANDS IN LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 9th December next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of CULT, lying in the parish of Whitburn, and shire of Linlithgow.

The lands consist of about 537 Scots acres, of which about 400 are arable, and inclosed with double hedge and ditch, and stripes of planting, and subdivided into